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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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VENABLE LLP P.O. BOX 34385 WASHINGTON, DC 20043-9998			EXAMINER SAAD, ERIN BARRY	
			ART UNIT 1793	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/13/2009	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/539,276

**Applicant(s)**

MILWERTZ, PER

**Examiner**

ERIN B. SAAD

**Art Unit**

1793

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-27 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 9-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7-8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katchman (3,259,816) in view of Colby (1,425,633).

Regarding claim 1, Katchman discloses a method for manufacturing a power capacitor comprising at least one capacitor element, wherein the capacitor element comprises a roll of alternate dielectric films 3,4 and electrode films 1,2, wherein the roll has first and second end surfaces, facing away from each other in which the electrode films are connectably exposed. Katchman discloses coating at least one end surfaces of the capacitor element with at least one pre-solder/solder 7 and fixing at least one lead 5 to the pre-solder/solder by soldering to the end surface of the capacitor element (figure 1 and column 2 lines 1-26).

Katchman does not disclose preheating a solder tip in a solder pot with a preheated solder, coating the solder tip with solder in a solder pot, coating the capacitor element by bringing the coated solder tip into contact with the surface of the capacitor element, and ceasing the contact between the solder tip and the end surface of the capacitor element. However, Colby discloses a solder iron/tip 21 that is dipped into the

solder pot 15 that is heated. Since the steps of preheating a solder tip in a solder pot with a preheated solder, coating the solder tip with solder in a solder pot, coating an object to be soldered by bringing the coated solder tip into contact with the surface of the object, and ceasing the contact between the solder tip and the surface of the object, are well known in the soldering art, to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to perform these soldering steps to solder the capacitor of Katchman.

Regarding claim 2, Katchman discloses that the capacitor element is wound from the electrode films, comprising a first aluminum foil 1 and a second aluminum foil 2, with at least one intermediate dielectric film 3, 4 of a polymer material, wherein the first aluminum foil at the first end surface of the capacitor element is arranged so as to project outside the edge of the polymer film, whereas at the same first end surface of the edge of the capacitor element the edge of the second aluminum foil is arranged with its edge inside the edge of the polymer film so that the end of the capacitor element exhibits the shape of a roll of the first aluminum foil only and the second aluminum foil is arranged so that the second end of the capacitor element in a corresponding way exhibits the shape of a roll of the second aluminum foil only (figure 1 and (column 2 lines 1-39).

Katchman does not disclose that the solder tip comprises an active tip which is coated with the solder, and wherein the solder tip, after having been brought into contact with the end surface of the capacitor element, is moved along the end surface of the capacitor element. However, Colby does disclose a solder tip that is coated with

solder. While Colby does not disclose that the solder tip is brought into contact with the capacitor element and moved along the end surface of the capacitor element, to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to bring the solder tip in contact with the end surface of the capacitor element and move along the end surface of Katchman. It is well known in the art to coat a surface by contacting the solder tip with an area to be soldered.

Regarding claim 3, Katchman does not disclose that the movement is carried out in one sequence comprising a starting point, two turning points between which the solder tip is moved in one or more cycles, and one end point from which the solder tip is removed from the end surface of the capacitor element, whereby the first or the second turning point may be the same as the starting point or the end point. However, the solder on the capacitor of Katchman is circular. By using the solder tip of Colby, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to arrange solder in a circular pattern by having a starting point, to turning points and an end point.

Regarding claim 4, Katchman does not disclose a solder tip. Colby does disclose a solder tip 21, but does not disclose a speed of movement of the solder tip. However, to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious that the solder tip would, at some time during the soldering step, be moving between 0 and 0.1 m/s.

Regarding claim 5, Katchman does not disclose a solder tip. Colby does disclose a solder tip 21, but does not disclose that when the solder tip is first brought into contact with the end of the capacitor element, it presses down the end surface of

the capacitor element. However, to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious that the solder tip would press down on the capacitor element when it comes in contact with the end of the capacitor element because it is well known in the art that a solder tip is pressed onto the surface of an object being soldered to transfer the solder from the tip to the surface.

Regarding claim 6, Katchman does not disclose a solder tip. Colby does disclose a solder tip 21, but does not disclose that the solder tip is pressed down to a depth of between 0 and 6 mm in the end surface of the capacitor element. However, to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious that the solder tip, at some time during the soldering process, would be pressed down to a depth of between 0 and 6 mm into the end of the capacitor element.

3. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katchman (3,259,816) and Colby (1,425,633) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Sachs et al. (3,480,759).

Regarding claims 9-10, Katchman does not disclose that the solder tip is arranged on a shaft whereby the solder tip during the pre-soldering is brought to rotate in the direction of the rotation of the shaft. However, Sachs et al. does disclose a solder tip 1 with a shaft 3 that rotates in the same direction (figures 1-2). To one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to use a soldering iron that has a tip and shaft that rotate in the same direction to allow for the solder tip to solder at

different angles based on the orientation of the object (capacitor element) being soldered.

Regarding claim 11, Katchman does not disclose a solder tip wherein the rotation is less than one complete turn, that is, is less than 360°. However, Sachs et al. does disclose a solder tip wherein the rotation is less than one complete turn (figures 1-2). To one skilled in the art at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to have a solder tip rotate within a desired range suitable for soldering the capacitor element of Colby.

4. Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katchman (3,259,816) and Colby (1,425,633) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Tadauchi et al. (EP 1112803).

Regarding claims 12-13, Katchman does not disclose that the temperature of the solder is between 300 and 400 C. However, Tadauchi et al. discloses a solder comprising tin and zinc for use in producing electric or electronic devices and equipment where the solder is in a melting bath to a temperature between 328 and 506 depending on the composition of the solder (table 1 and abstract). To one skilled in the art at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to have heat the solder to a temperature above its liquidus temperature to ensure that the solder is completely melted and mixed.

Regarding claim 14, Katchman does not disclose that the solder contains 75% tin and 25% zinc. However, Tadauchi et al. does disclose a solder with a tin and solder ratio between 80/20 and 70/30. To one skilled in the art at the time of the invention, it

would have been obvious to have a composition range suitable for the process of soldering of the capacitor elements.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claims 7 and 8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 7 is allowable because the prior art failed to teach or suggest the limitations of the dependent claim where the shaft of the solder tip is journaled in a bearing housing and where the depth into which the solder tip is pressed down is determined by the total weight of the solder tip and the shaft and by the friction in the bearing housing.

Claim 8 is allowable because the prior art failed to teach or suggest the limitations of the dependent claim wherein the shaft is provided with a compression spring whereby the depth into which the solder tip is pressed down is determined by the total weight of the solder tip, the shaft and the compression spring, the friction in the bearing housing plus the compression of the compression spring.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 2/23/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

7. The Applicant argues that the combination of Katchman and Colby does not suggest the invention recited in claims 1-6 because the combination does not suggest



an automated method for manufacturing a power capacitor that includes fixing at least one lead to at least one pre-solder by soldering to at least one end surface of a capacitor element.

The claims of the present invention do not state an automated method. It is the Examiner's position that this method may be completed manually as taught by the Prior Art.

8. The Applicant argues that Katchman does not suggest fixing at least one lead to at least one pre-solder. The Applicant argues that Katchman does not include any suggestion of the use of pre-soldering or a two step soldering process as recited in claim 1.

Claim 1 simply states pre-soldering. There is no mention of a two-step soldering step in claim 1. The claim states "fixing at least one lead to said at least one pre-solder by soldering to said at least one surface of the capacitor element. Since the pre-soldering step is applied by the soldering tip with solder, it is the Examiner's position that the pre-solder is soldering the leads to the surface of the capacitor element.

### ***Conclusion***

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERIN B. SAAD whose telephone number is (571)270-3634. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8am-5pm Eastern time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jessica Ward can be reached on (571) 272-1223. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/E. B. S./  
Examiner, Art Unit 1793  
3/11/2009

/Kiley Stoner/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1793